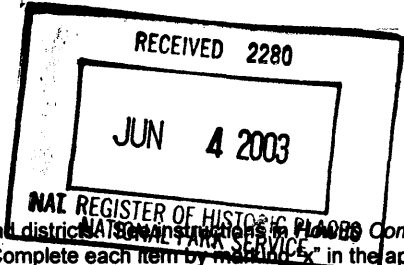


(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

662



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Fite-Williams-Ligon House

other names/site number Williams, J. W House; Ligon, Letcher Alexander House; Fite, John A, House

2. Location

street & number 212 Fite Avenue West

N/A not for publication

city or town Carthage

N/A vicinity

state Tennessee

code TN

county Smith

code 159

zip code 37030

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Arbert L. Hays
Signature of certifying official/Title

6/3/03
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Edson H. Beall

Date of Action

7.17.07

Fite-Williams-Ligon House
Name of Property

Smith County, Tennessee
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

LANDSCAPE: garden

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

LANDSCAPE: garden

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate influences

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK, STONE

walls BRICK, weatherboard, VINYL, ALUMINUM

roof METAL

other Concrete, aluminum siding, cast iron

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheets

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

NA

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is: N/A

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** moved from its original location.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1850 – 1920

Significant Dates

NA

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): NA

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Fite-Williams-Ligon House
Name of Property

Smith County, Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 3.96 acres Carthage 321 SW

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u> Zone	<u>594004</u> Easting	<u>4012458</u> Northing	3	_____	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy Adgent Morgan, Sean Reines, and Carroll Van West
organization Center for Historic Preservation date January 29, 2003
street & number Middle Tennessee State University, Box 80 telephone 615-898-2947
city or town Murfreesboro state TN zip code 37132

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Wayne and Lisa Campbell Ingram
street & number 212 Fite Avenue West telephone 615-735-9807
city or town Carthage state TN zip code 37030

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Fite-Williams-Ligon House,
Smith County, TN

DESCRIPTION

Located at 212 Fite Avenue West, the Fite-Williams-Ligon House sits in a quiet residential neighborhood located two blocks west of Main Street in Carthage (population 2,251), Smith County, Tennessee. The 3.9-acre property faces a sharp curve in the road on the south elevation and is adjacent to a wooded lot on the west. The site is on a bluff (as is much of the older downtown area) and is approximately one-half mile from the Cumberland River.

Residence (circa 1850, circa 1877, circa 1920)¹

The Fite-Williams-Ligon House is a gable roof, two-story painted brick residence, built in several distinct phases between circa 1850 and 1981. The dwelling began circa 1850 as a two-story brick, single pen residence, but the addition of a projecting gabled ell and new hall/entry circa 1877 gave the house an updated asymmetrical façade, which thereafter defined the dwelling's architectural style. The majority of the vernacular Italianate-influenced house rests on a brick foundation. Random course stone forms the foundation of an approximate twenty-five foot length on the north side of the kitchen as well as the section under the bathroom on the northwest corner. The front ground level porches have concrete floors. The exterior brickwork is stretcher bond. Now painted pale yellow with white trim, the brick was first painted circa 1910.² The roof is standing seam metal and all four chimneys are brick. The house retains a high level of architectural integrity as the majority of key architectural features and elements are nineteenth and early twentieth century and the few replacements are compatible, small, and on the side and rear.

Each story of the south façade wing section is three-bays wide, containing two four-over-four, floor to ceiling length windows, and an entrance near the gable front section. Window and door placement and detailing are identical on each story. Windows appear to be equidistant from each other and from the east corner of the wing section; however, they are spaced further from the doors. Stepped wood molding, approximately four inches wide, surrounds each window on both wing stories of the facade. Added with the circa 1877 gable front section, the front entry consists of a double, cottage-style screen door set in a wood frame. Behind each screen door is a double-leaf, wood and glass door topped by a single light, rectangular glass transom. The first story front door and transom have clear glass. Each door has an arched glass panel that extends slightly over half the length of the door and is centered across the door's width; a square panel rests below the arched window. Arched wood molding surrounds the window panel, giving it a recessed appearance. On each side of and above each door's arch a two-inch diameter, wood half sphere protrudes approximately one inch from the surface. An unadorned flat stone lintel is built into the brickwork above the front door transom. The second story front door transom has beveled clear glass surrounded by a narrow band of red glass and contains three inset diamond-shaped, ruby-colored glass segments. The second story door's glass panel pattern matches its transom and consists of eight vertical beveled clear "panes" with every four-pane intersection connected by a red diamond-shaped segment. A one-inch wide band of red glass surrounds the entire panel, following the arched top. Door hardware and molding on the front exterior doors are original. Although the

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number

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Smith County, TN

first story's doorway glass dates to the late nineteenth century, the second story doorway glass panels are replacements installed in 2001 to replace similar broken panels.

The ell formed by the gabled ell and wing holds a two-story, porch extending across the front wing section of the house. Four, square vernacular Doric brick columns support the first story ceiling and four, square wood columns support the second story roof. A balustrade of plain rectangular balusters and rail links the second story columns. The present columns, balustrade and first story concrete porch floor date to the Williams family's ownership (1905-1919).³

The gabled section of the façade has a bay window with three, four-over-four, round arched windows on the first story and a single four-over-four, round arched window on the second story, centered above the first story bay window. The second story window is capped by a wood hoodmold with label stops. The hoodmold is virtually identical to those on the second story of the Smith County Courthouse constructed in 1876 (NR 4/17/79).⁴ The gable end has unadorned raking molding and gable returns. A small rectangular attic vent is positioned above the hood molding. At the corners of the eaves on the bay window, the ghost outline of the circa 1877 balustrade is still apparent. The present trim above the bay window dates to the Williams's ownership.

On the east end of the façade, a small one-story addition, rebuilt after a 1981 fire, is set back from the main wing of the house. There are two primary differences between the addition's present appearance and the circa 1880 photograph of the addition: 1) the original roof was hipped rather than gabled; and 2) since the room was a glassed-in conservatory circa 1880, the porch columns were evenly spaced across the front rather than being grouped at the corners. The columns served as structural supports for windows. Although the conservatory was converted into an open porch circa 1920, the roofline was changed after the 1981 fire that damaged roof joists. The east room extension has one bay, a double patio-style, floor-to-ceiling door, each side containing fifteen lights arranged three to a row in five rows. Square posts support three sets of paired beams below the addition's flat, metal covered, exposed rafter roof. Three brick posts adjoin the brick main house and another sits approximately three feet from the main house. Six square wood columns are spaced irregularly across the front and east side of the porch. The porch floor is concrete.

The west elevation consists of the side of the two-story brick gabled ell addition, a circa 1963 one-story frame bath and laundry room, a circa 1920 frame aluminum-sided two-story L-shaped enclosed sleeping porch, and an open-sided 1996 porch connected to a circa 1920 weatherboard enclosed breakfast room porch. The circa 1877 two story brick section contains one four-over-four window on each story. The windows have stone lintels and sills. The brick culminates underground in a stuccoed, cut stone cellar, approximately five feet deep. The one-story bath/laundry room addition has one window, two-horizontal-over-one panes, centered in that section, and is covered by a shed roof. The first story enclosed sleeping porch has its original circa 1920 casement windows with each of its two panels containing six lights. Second story sleeping porch windows were installed in 1999 and are one-over-one double hung sashes. A low pitch, metal roof extends over the sleeping porch from the principal gable roofs of the front and central sections. Circa 1920, owner L.

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National Park Service**

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Fite-Williams-Ligon House,
Smith County, TN

A. Ligon enclosed the sleeping porches. The date they were constructed as open porches is undetermined. On the north end of the west elevation, the open-sided, one-story, rear porch extends from the center core of the house. It is covered with corrugated metal sheets on each end and corrugated skylight panels in the two center sections. Beneath the open-sided porch and on the west wall of the enclosed kitchen porch, five bays face west containing four 1999 casement windows and a glazed, one light, two panel wood door.

The north elevation extends from the rear of the laundry room on the west end, to the sleeping porch and the open-sided porch in the middle, to the circa 1920 breakfast room and enclosed breakfast room porch on the east end. All first story exterior features (except the chimney) on this elevation are frame construction. The frame portions are covered with weatherboarding on the west and north sides of the kitchen porch and with vinyl siding on the north side of the dining room, the second story bedroom above the dining room, and the east side of the kitchen. Aluminum siding covers the rest of the frame construction. Two sets of circa 1920 paired casement windows, each side with twelve lights arranged in two rows of six panes each, open from the short side of the ell. In the corner of the ell, a canvas awning protects a screen door and the circa 1920 glazed, twelve-light, one panel wood door behind it. On the second story of the ell, four, one-over-one double hung windows face north, one set at each end of the sleeping porch. To the east of the sleeping porches, a two-story circa 1905 brick chimney breaks the gable end at the roof peak. On the second story above the open-sided porch, a four-over-four double hung window sits between the chimney and the corner adjoining the sleeping porch. It is centered above a larger, six-over-six window within the open-sided porch. From beneath the open-sided porch roof, a third paired casement window opens from the sleeping porch. Under the porch roof, a circa 1920 glazed, twelve-light, one-panel wood door exits from the sleeping porch. To the east of the door and slightly westward from the chimney is a six-over-six window in the circa 1877 section. On the east end of the north elevation, four bays face north from the breakfast room and enclosed kitchen porch. All are circa 1920 paired casement windows with four lights on each side of the pair. The top two panes in each pair are fixed.

A long, narrow, one-story, five-bay extension occupies most of the east elevation. The rear section is a breakfast room and kitchen, circa 1905 and 1920. The front section includes a powder room, a sitting room and a porch. The east wall of that front section were rebuilt on a circa 1877 foundation after a 1981 fire. Above the porch roof, a two-story brick chimney, centered at the roof crest of the main house, extends approximately three feet above the second story roof ridgeline.

Except for the small east side sitting room, the second story sleeping porch windows, and the second story stained glass front door windows and transom, windows and doors date to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. During the relatively small 1981 and 1996-99 additions and repairs, owners attempted to replicate the appearance of exterior and interior doors, windows, and other features dating to the original construction period. Those replacements constitute less than one-fourth of the first floor square footage and approximately ten percent of total living area. The majority of the prominent interior and exterior design elements, materials, and workmanship relative to the period of significance remain largely intact. The location, setting and feeling of the property convey its historic appearance and significance. Owners Fite, Williams,

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Smith County, TN

and Ligon would undoubtedly recognize their former property as the configuration and general appearance of the front and east and west sides have changed insignificantly since approximately 1877. The painted brick and changes to the front exterior trim occurred circa 1905, thus the façade presents a century-old face to the street.

Residence Interior

The Fite-Williams-Ligon House is believed to have originally consisted of two circa 1850 rooms, a living room on the first story and a loft bedroom on the second story, corresponding to the present living room and front (second story) bedroom. The darker floorboards in a fifteen-inch square section near the northwest corner of the front, second story bedroom provide evidence of an earlier stairway from the living room to what was a loft bedroom. A tiny fissure in the brickwork between the living room and the present entry hall indicates where the circa 1877 addition attaches. The circa 1877 gabled ell and foyer with open well stairway additions converted the dwelling into an upright (gable front) and wing house. The wing contains the current living room, dining room, kitchen and sitting room. The west side contains the parlor, foyer and sleeping porches. Bedrooms occupy both sides of the second story. Most rooms retain their original hardwood floors, ceilings in excess of ten feet, original doors and windows, and hardware. Light fixtures were replaced after the 1981 fire.

Inside the front, first story entrance, a circa 1877 wood stairway dominates the foyer. It extends upward along the right wall and scales to the second story in an open well configuration. The newel post is carved in the shape of a partially closed umbrella with the tip resting on the base block. Below the edge of each tread, fret-cut wood brackets line the stringer to the second story landing. Baluster spindles are simple, turned styling, probably mass-produced. Centered on the landing, an eight-foot tall window connects to the second story sleeping porch. The hardwood floor in the foyer, replaced circa 1920, has narrower boards than the adjacent parlor.

To the west of the foyer, the circa 1877 parlor features a bay window on the front, opposite a fireplace with its original mantel, frieze, pilaster, surround, and hearth. A scroll bracket at the top of each fireplace pilaster supports the mantel. The wood-burning fireplace was converted to gas circa 1920. The fifteen foot ceiling and plaster walls are accented by narrow crown molding. The original door and one-light transom help maintain the integrity and historic appearance of the room, as do the original hardwood floors.

To the east of the foyer, white painted wood door surrounds accent the three-brick-thick walls between the circa 1877 foyer/parlor section and the original circa 1850 living room. The living room entrance is on the opposite side of the room from the fireplace. The fireplace face, surround and hearth were retiled circa 1981 with tile matching the original. Tuscan pilasters support the white wood mantel. Walls and ceilings are circa 1877 plaster; hardwood floors were replaced in 1947. Circa 1877 wood moldings surround the floor to ceiling windows.

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Fite-Williams-Ligon House,
Smith County, TN

Centered approximately opposite the living room front windows, the original circa 1850s stepping stone, complete with worn center that once served as the outside stoop now leads into the dining room. Entering through a circa 1920 fifteen-light door, the original fireplace, centered on the back (north) wall, comes into view. The mantel, frieze, pilasters, tile surround and hearth were replaced after the 1981 fire. Original hardwood floors compliment the period appearance of the room.

To the east of the living room, a door beside the fireplace opens into the small sitting room, rebuilt after the 1981 fire that originated in this room, destroying the ceiling and east wall. A door beside its fireplace opens to the north into a long narrow hallway leading to a small powder room inserted after the 1981 fire and a circa 1905 galley kitchen and circa 1920 breakfast nook. After the 1981 fire, the kitchen was modernized; however, the exterior walls and floor are circa 1905 and the windows and doors date to circa 1920. The white, raised-panel and open upper shelf cabinetry and black and white vinyl tile flooring evoke the turn of the century look of the original kitchen but are 1981. The enameled, cast metal, double sink with double drainage sides was salvaged from the circa 1920 kitchen. The 1920s refrigerator with interior refurbished for storage, other built-in appliances, and the ceiling fan's schoolhouse light contribute to the historic atmosphere of the kitchen. An open top counter and lower cabinet unit partition the kitchen from the adjoining breakfast area were added after the 1981 fire where an interior partition wall was torn out. On the west side of the kitchen, a single-glazed over two-raised panel door opens onto the kitchen porch, enclosed circa 1920. The porch has original vertical beadboard divided by a four-inch flat chair rail. Horizontal beadboard covers the wall surface above the doors and windows. The floor is original tongue and groove, painted gray.

On the second story, to the west of the entry stairwell, is the bedroom above the first story parlor. The bedroom entry consists of a four-panel recessed door below a swivel, one-light, green glass transom. The transom, original to the 1877 addition, was moved from above the parlor door in 1996. The fireplace surround and hearth are of original white ceramic tile, while the mantel shelf, frieze, and pilasters are wood. A key-stone decorates the fireplace frieze center while each of the two chamfered pilasters have a triangle extending three inches down the shaft below the capital. The fireplace opening holds a cast iron grate, circa 1920. Walls and ceiling are plaster and the floor is original hardwood.

As on the first story, crossing the threshold from the foyer into the east bedroom hints at the different construction dates of the circa 1850 east wing and the circa 1877 hallway as the second story east side front and back bedroom floors are slightly lower than the hall floor. The front bedroom also retains its original hardwood floor (except for the fifteen-inch square area covering the former stairway in the northwest corner). Its circa 1877 fireplace mantel, brackets, and surround match the parlor fireplace; however, the hearth is slate.

A short hallway leads from the front bedroom to a bathroom on the right, a back bedroom and the second story sleeping porch on the left. The back bedroom mantel is distinguished from the others in the house by its semicircular round arched opening. The mantel hearth is stone painted black, while the surround is white marbled wood. A central bracket supports the mantel shelf. The hardwood floor boards in the hall, back

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Smith County, TN

bedroom and sleeping porch are narrower than those in the other upstairs rooms, indicating a different construction period.

Across the hall, is the upper story of a two-story circa 1920s sleeping porch. By the end of the nineteenth century, tuberculosis had become such a concern that architects and popular magazines promoted screened-in porches on single family residences as a healthful, preventive measure, providing fresh air, ventilation, and light. On both stories of the sleeping porch, the original exterior wood weatherboard remains on the inner wall and the ceiling and floor are tongue and groove wood planks. Walls above the windows have horizontal tongue and groove paneling while the wood planks are placed vertically on the lower wall (below the windows). An unadorned wood staircase with balustrade communicates from one level of the porch to the other.

Smokehouse/Shed (c. 1880/ c. 1920)

Located west of the main house is a shed that oral tradition holds was originally a smokehouse. A steep-slope tin roof covers the building with an approximate eighteen-inch overhang above the gable front entrance. The front door faces east and is vertical, rough-cut wood boards. Three sides of the building are covered with white-painted weatherboard applied circa 1920. The fourth side, facing south, has the original logs with half dovetail notching exposed. Because the logs appear to have been mechanically sawn rather than hand hewn, the estimated construction date is 1880. The foundation is stone pier covered with one width of metal panels laid horizontally. Today, the smokehouse is used for storage. (C).

Garage (c. 1949)

Situated southwest of the main house at the end of a short gravel driveway is a two-car garage with board and batten siding and a jerkinhead, metal roof. The exact construction date of the garage is unknown, but it pre-dates 1950. A court case after the owner's 1911 death mentions an outbuilding used as a "crib and garage"; however, whether that refers to the present smokehouse/shed or this garage is debatable. New doors and a concrete floor have recently replaced the original wood doors and floor. The garage rests on a concrete foundation. (NC, due to alteration).

Setting (c. 1850, c. 1877, c. 1905, c. 1920)

Situated on a large, tree-filled lot with no visible houses on the west side, the Fite-Williams-Ligon House maintains a rural atmosphere on the river side of the property. Landscape elements contribute to the late nineteenth/early twentieth century appearance. The most noticeable feature is a wrought iron fence bordered with iris running parallel with Fite Avenue and separating the Fite-Williams-Ligon yard from the sidewalk. Although the exact date(s) it was made and installed is unknown, a court case after Williams's 1911 death describes the property as "all under fence."⁵ It begins at a large tree linked by a line of shrubbery to a three-foot-high stone wall at the southeast corner of the property. The stone wall runs north from that corner and is early twentieth century mortared stone. The wrought iron fence posts terminate in a flattened spear head design and are linked by three, evenly spaced, flat horizontal iron support bars. The gate and open-work gateposts are a more elaborate design than the fence. Patterns are typical of the Victorian era. Approximately at

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Fite-Williams-Ligon House,
Smith County, TN

the center of the house, the wrought iron gate opens onto a concrete walk that connects to a semi-circular concrete walk. The left branch of the walkway leads to the main front entrance, while the right branch leads to a small side porch. The wrought iron fence terminates near the garage driveway entrance portal. At this point, another short section of mortared stone wall runs south to the entrance portal while a longer stretch, of dry laid, stacked stone, goes slightly west, then north near the log shed. Due to thick vegetation and trees, the west side section of stone wall is only partially visible. From the southeast corner of the property, a mortared segment of stone wall runs north/south along approximately one-third of the east property line.

Another element contributing to the nineteenth and early twentieth century appearance, a stone cistern with an octagonal concrete cover supported by two courses of stacked brick, is located on the east side of the house near remnants of an orchard. Its metal pitcher pump handle sits atop a wood box on the center of the concrete cover. The cistern, in all probability, dates to the earliest section of the home, circa 1850. It certainly existed prior to 1911 as it was mentioned in the Williams estate court case.

Three early twentieth-century lawn ornaments, flower pot urns mounted atop rectangular bases, decorate the front yard. Each consists of a concrete urn-shaped pot mounted on a rectangular base. Two concrete bases are adorned on each side with a ship's anchor set inside a recessed star. Due to owner J. W. Williams's affiliation with the Carthage Packet Company, it is likely that these flower pot bases were put in place during his residence 1905-1911. A cast iron garden chair, which the present owner believes was purchased by her great-grandmother circa 1920, also graces the lawn.

In the back and side yards, other features enhance the property's late nineteenth and early twentieth century appearance. Circa 1920, Mrs. L. A. Ligon established several small flowerbeds in the front and on the East side, planted with iris, lilies, peonies, daffodils and crape myrtle. Approximately the same year, she purchased the large flower urn on the right front porch from a Nashville hotel. The 'Y' walkway in the front was rebuilt after the 1981 fire and other features including the dinner bell, wood slat fences, and stone-lined flower beds in the back, while consistent with a circa 1920 appearance, are 1996-99 additions. Historic yard ornaments, fencing, cistern, and plantings constitute a contributing setting to the property (C).

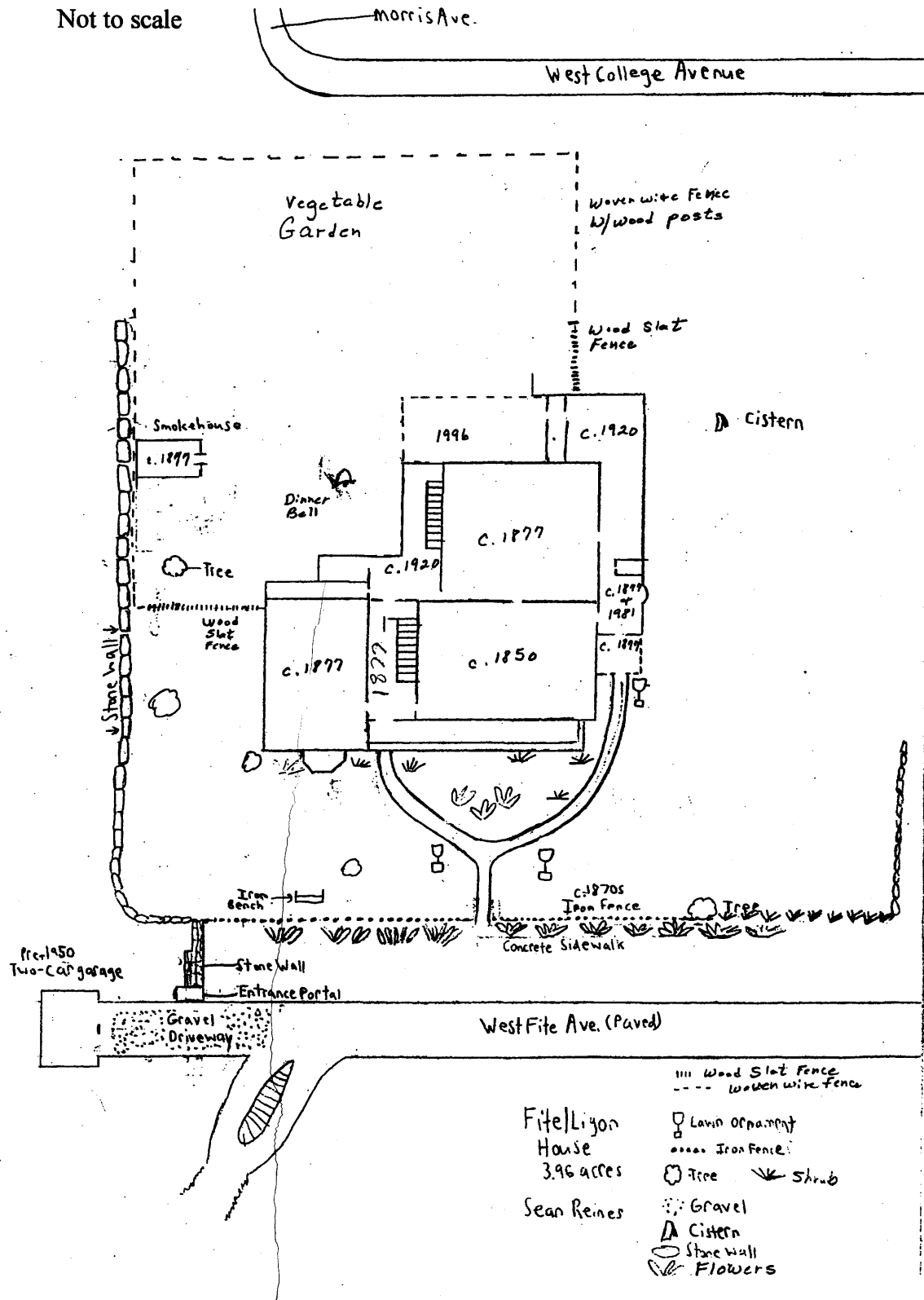
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Fite-Williams-Ligon House,
Smith County, TN

Site plan

Not to scale



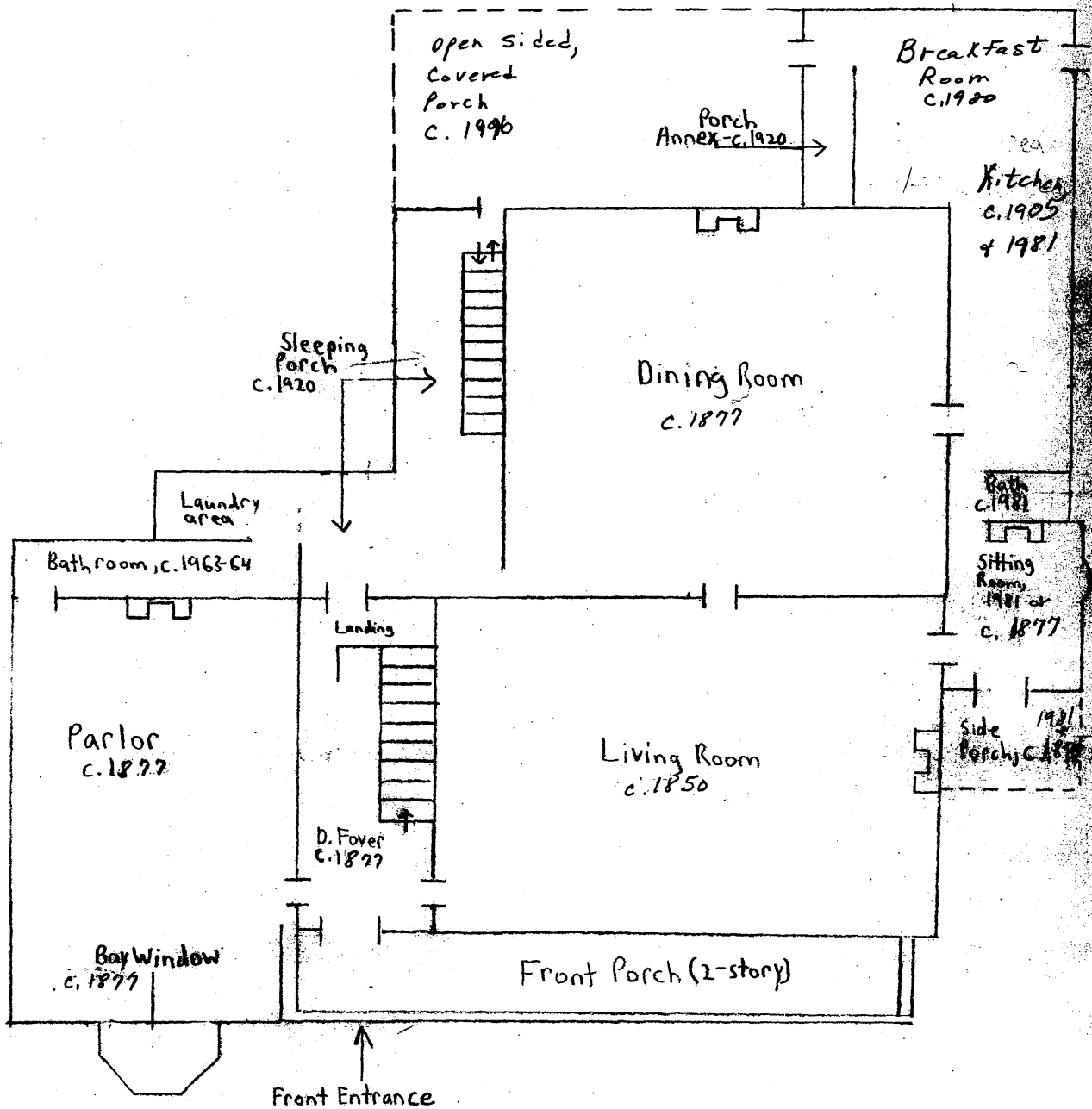
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

Fite-Williams-Ligon House,
Smith County, TN

First floor plan

Not to scale



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

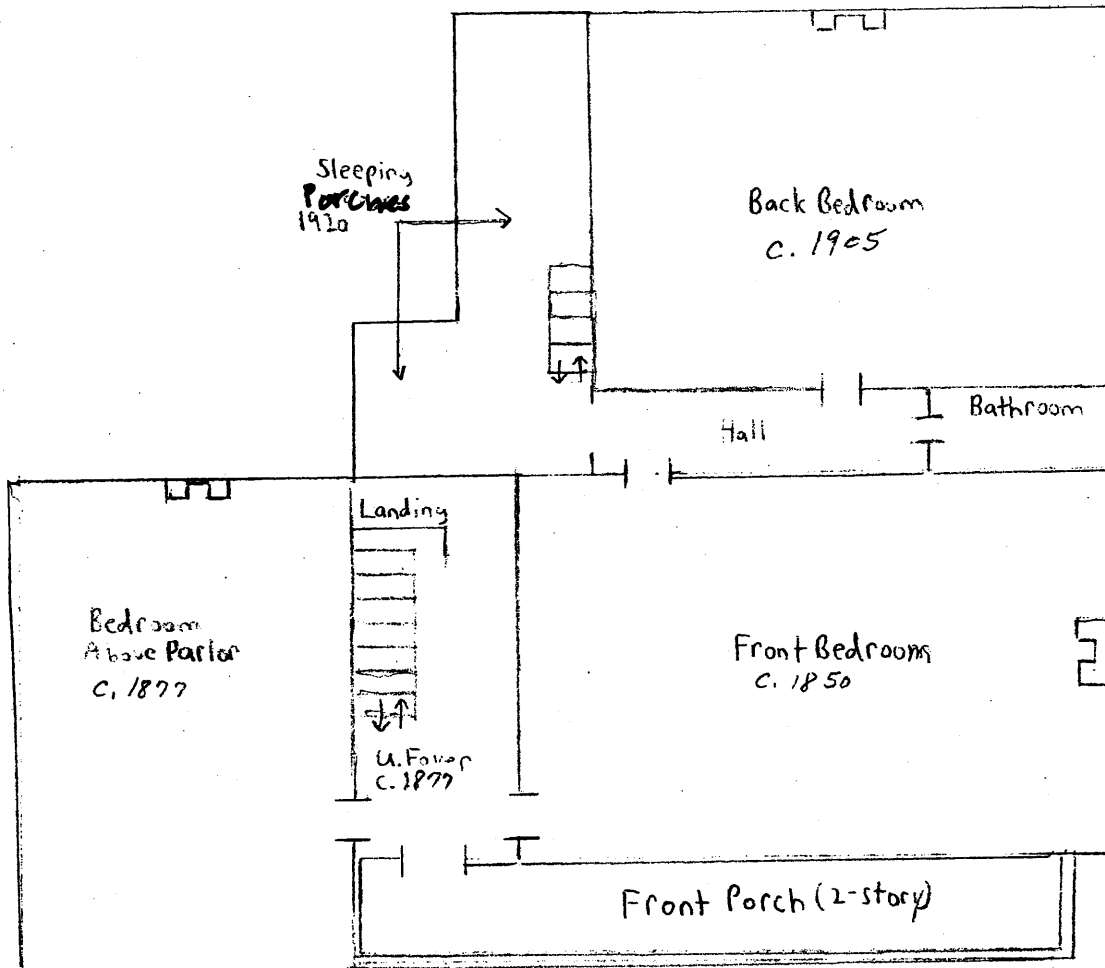
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

Fite-Williams-Ligon House,
Smith County, TN

Second floor plan

Not to scale



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

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Fite-Williams-Ligon House,
Smith County, TN

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Fite-Williams-Ligon House is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C as a locally significant example of Italianate influenced architecture. Constructed circa 1850 as a two-room house, the building evolved into a gabled ell house with Italianate influences. Sleeping porches, a popular twentieth century addition to houses, were added around 1920. Defining features on the exterior include the first story bay windows and the multi-light arched windows on the gable front portion of the house. Wood fireplace mantels, paneled doors and the main stair with a turned wood balustrade are character-defining features of the interior. The Fite-Williams-Ligon House reflects the evolution of vernacular architecture from an antebellum, brick, two-story single-pen house into a substantial, Italianate influenced gabled ell residence, one of the most prestigious homes in Carthage during its period of significance. The house retains a high degree of integrity from its period of significance.

With its first section dating to circa 1850, the Fite-Williams-Ligon House is one the four or five oldest homes surviving in Carthage. The original portion is believed to have consisted of two rooms, one on each of two stories, comprising a two-story single-pen house. According to local historians, the house was used as a Federal hospital during Civil War.⁶ In July 1873, Confederate veteran Colonel John Armenus Fite bought the property – including the house – from the trustee for Robert M. King.⁷ Like much of Middle Tennessee, Smith County was divided on the secession issue. With only five years of law practice after his graduation from Cumberland University, the young Fite sided with the community’s majority and joined Company A, Seventh Tennessee Regiment, Moore’s Guards, C.S.A. Twice wounded, he was captured at Gettysburg, and served nearly two years in the Johnson Island, Ohio prison. In August 1865, Fite joined other Smith County lawyers in taking oaths required in order to return to law practice under the new state Constitution. Unlike some returning Civil War veterans, with property valued at \$2,500 in 1870, he appears to have improved his financial situation shortly after the war’s end. While Fite owned the house (circa 1873-1905), he was Clerk and Master of Chancery Court (1871-77), 5th Judicial Circuit Judge (1886-93), Tennessee Adjutant General (1893-95), and president of Smith County Bank (1888-1925). In 1893, Fite donated the second oldest stained glass window in the nearby Carthage United Methodist Church (NR 7/5/85), another testament to his wealth and stature in the community. In November 1905, Fite sold his house to J. W. Williams.

J. W. “Wint” Williams was a local businessman whose entrepreneurial ventures connected Carthage with larger urban and regional markets. According to his obituary, “To him alone was largely due the credit for the erection of the new steel bridge across the river here, and also one across the Caney Fork near Elmwood, three miles from here. . . . He was president of the Carthage Packet Company of this place and has for the last few months given almost his entire time to the management of that company.”⁸ From about 1906 until January 1911, Williams was also president of First National Bank of Carthage, an institution he founded.

Inland river transportation was a key force shaping the economy and culture of Carthage from the city’s earliest days until the 1930s. Steamboats en route from New Orleans via Cairo, Illinois and Paducah, Kentucky traversed the Cumberland to Nashville as early as 1819; however, the Upper Cumberland portion of the river

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was so hazardous that steamboats did not operate in the vicinity of Carthage until 1831-32. Not only did steamboats link Carthage to new markets for their products; they also supplied Nashville manufacturers with raw materials from the Upper Cumberland, increasing the capital city's prosperity. By 1833 Carthage was an important river town and a routine stop for steamboats plying the Cumberland. Carthage is located almost across from the Caney Fork tributary of the Cumberland River, an important point on the river transportation route from Nashville to communities eastward into Kentucky. Because the Cumberland River widened at Carthage as the waters flowed into the Central Basin, the town served the area to the east as an outlet for abundant hardwood from the Upper Cumberland forests. The depth of the water allowed large steamboats to transport more goods and people faster and more reliably than the smaller rafts and canoes required on the Caney Fork.

The town's favorable geographical location in the Cumberland River trade led to a pivotal decision in the late 1890s to link Carthage to a new railroad then being planned for the Cumberland Plateau. By the time Williams acquired his Carthage house in 1905, the Tennessee Central Railroad, a major transportation investment spearheaded by Nashville capitalist Jere Baxter, was making its way from Nashville east toward its eventual destination in Knoxville. Due to the regional topography and the fact that more open and cheaper land was on the south side of the Cumberland River across from Carthage, the railroad designed its route to follow the south side of the river. A branch line would leave the main line in south Smith County, and terminate across from Carthage at a settlement named South Carthage.

Even before construction of the railroad at Carthage was completed in 1903, the town's mayor (L. A. Ligon) and city council began planning to improve Carthage's connection to the new rail link across the river in South Carthage. By January 29, 1906, the council voted to let city voters decide "the question of building a bridge across the Cumberland river at said Town, in view of the offer made to said Council by J. W. Williams, F. C. Stratton and W. E. Myer of this date."⁹ Williams and Myer formed the Williams-Myer Bridge Company in 1906. Doubtless this enterprise was helped by Myer's dual service on the city council and the Tennessee Good Roads Association, an organization formed in the late nineteenth century "to promote Tennessee's economic prospects by upgrading and expanding its road system."¹⁰ The toll bridge between Carthage and South Carthage was completed in February 1908. The town of Carthage and the Tennessee Central Railroad contributed \$10,000 and \$2,000, respectively, toward the \$64,000 construction cost. A February 22, 1908, City Ordinance (#44) authorized advertisement of the bridge for sale. William and Myer Bridge Company purchased it July 17, 1908, for \$40,815.¹¹ The structure spanned the Cumberland River, terminating approximately four blocks from the courthouse and from the Williams dwelling and two blocks from Myer's department store. (The toll bridge remained in operation until it was demolished shortly after the Public Works Administration funded the construction of a new bridge in 1936). For thirty years, the Williams-Myer Bridge was the town's only quick and reliable method of crossing the river (ferries were notoriously slow and inconvenient) to connect local commerce and passenger traffic to the rails of the Tennessee Central. By connecting the rail and river links with vehicular traffic into a local transportation network, the bridge spurred growth of the town of South Carthage.

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In 1908, Williams and partners, William Edward (W.E.) Myer and W. K. Savage, organized the Carthage Packet Company to take advantage of the favorable position Carthage now enjoyed as a combined river-rail-truck link in the regional transportation system.¹² Packets, typically steamboats, carried passengers, freight, and mail along the river. Both the bridge and packet company ventures probably were premeditated responses to the Cumberland River Improvement Society's completing the second of two locks on the river in 1907. Myer had been president of the Society, which planned and fostered engineering advances along the river to allow larger boats to travel from Nashville to Kentucky. Their 66-ton flagship, *Ed Myer*, was built in 1909 at Carthage and ran a regular route between Carthage, Nashville and Clarksville, becoming the premier local river vessel operating between Carthage and the two larger urban centers on the Cumberland River. Although the Carthage Packet Company was one of a dozen or so local packet companies, it contributed to the town's ability to continue supplying goods to Nashville and to compete in the larger marketplace. With the upper river steamboat business from 1890 to 1912 worth ten million dollars per year to Nashville as the destination dock, the economic impact was rewarding to both the city of Carthage and to Williams.¹³

In 1910, as the era of steamboating waned due to the increasing competition from railroads and trucks, the company's flagship, the *Ed Myer*, was sold to the "new" Ryman Lines, the successor company to the one formerly owned by the late Col. Tom Ryman of Nashville.¹⁴ Ryman, realizing that railroads were cutting into his territory, had by 1880 begun expanding into the upper river area, competing with and buying out packet operators on that end of the Cumberland. Although Williams was not as well known across the state as was Ryman, his business was as important to Carthage and the Upper Cumberland as Ryman's was to Nashville. About the time of Williams's premature death in 1911 (resulting from a stroke aboard the *Ed Myer*), only three packet companies were still operating on the Upper Cumberland, one of which was Carthage Packet Company. Most packets, including the *Ed Myer*, had been or soon would be converted to towboats in a last-ditch effort to maintain a portion of the transit business. As larger vessels, such as barges, replaced steamboats for carrying cargo, towboats were used to maneuver the barges rather than to carry freight. A few packets continued to operate along the Upper Cumberland until about 1927, gradually replaced more by automobile roads than by railroads. While living in the Fite-Williams-Ligon House, "Wint" Williams advantageously positioned himself to profit from changes in transportation modes and still gain from his riverfront property. Trucks transported goods to and from town at nearly the same point where steamboats landed; thus, Carthage was not, as were so many other river and Upper Cumberland towns, bypassed by vehicular traffic and relegated to ghost town status. Williams's enterprises worked in tandem with railroads and highways to keep Carthage in step with modern transit.

Because Williams died intestate while owning partial interest in several business ventures, some of which carried outstanding indebtedness, Chancery Court settled his estate and supervised the establishment of a homestead dower for the widow.¹⁵ After the court cases were settled, Letcher Alexander (L.A.) Ligon, attorney for the widowed Mrs. Sallie Williams, purchased the property at public auction in 1919. As Carthage's first mayor, Ligon raised the subject of building a bridge across the river during his first council meeting in February 1901. Upon its completion in September 1908, he was given \$150 for being chairman of the supervisory committee overseeing bridge construction. Ligon had contributed to the city's Charter and its ap-

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proval by the State legislature before becoming mayor. During and after his eight years as mayor (Feb. 1901-May 1903 and July 1904-May 1910), he served on the town's committee to establish city schools and, in 1914, introduced the motion (approved) for property purchase and construction of a city high school. He served on the State Board of Education from 1916 to 1933, a time when Tennessee's teacher training institutions transitioned from two-year "normal" programs to four-year colleges offering Bachelor's degrees in liberal arts as well as the sciences, and as segregated black educational facilities struggled to increase their meager share of tax appropriations. Most of his Board of Education service was while he owned the Fite-Williams-Ligon House.¹⁶ In that capacity, he assisted Tennessee State Agricultural and Industrial College's transformation into Tennessee State College (now Tennessee State University). A framed letter dated 24 March 1943 from Tennessee State A & I President, Dr. William Jasper Hale, thanking Ligon for his aid in moving the college from normal school status to a full four-year institution hangs on the living room wall.¹⁷ In addition, he "had a major hand in the establishment of Tennessee polytechnic Institute, now known as Tennessee Technological University."¹⁸ Details of the latter role have not yet been located. Ligon's teaching experience before moving to Carthage in 1882, his legal background, and his terms in the state legislature (1887-89 and 1905-07) contributed to his interest in education as well as to his value to Carthage and the state. After his death in 1947, the property passed to his estate and was purchased by his daughter and son-in-law, Margaret and J. T. Westmoreland who continued to own the property until 1996 when the present owner, their granddaughter, purchased it from the Westmoreland heirs.

The Fite-Williams-Ligon House is a good example of the way local housing styles adapted to national design trends. This is shown as the house expanded from a largely unadorned dwelling to a prominent, Victorian-era styled landmark, to an Italianate-influenced gabled ell style, and later to a circa 1920 town residence associated with progressive ideas about the desirability of "sleeping" porches and adorned yard areas. Its conversion from a two-story single pen dwelling into an upper middle-class residence provides an excellent example of adaptive architecture as a community moved from a frontier river settlement to a prosperous river town and the wealthier and entrepreneurial homeowner invested in newer building trends. It also reflects the application of similar architectural elements to both residential and commercial/institutional buildings.

Fite's position as general superintendent during the 1876 construction of a new Smith County Courthouse seems to be significant to the architectural evolution of the house. The Fite-Williams-Ligon House's hooded window on the gabled ell facade matches those on the Smith County Courthouse and provides a visual connection between homeowner Fite's position as general superintendent of the courthouse construction and his choice of design elements for his personal residence.¹⁹ He added the circa 1877 gabled ell (parlor and foyer), the east side sitting room and porch, and expanded the kitchen into a dining room. The detailing of the gabled ell imparted an Italianate character that has defined the house's character since its addition.

Typical of many Middle Tennessee upper class families, the Fite-Williams-Ligon House was probably home to both the John A. Fite family and his black servant(s). The 1880 census shows his household included his wife, two daughters and a black male domestic servant. Although the exact room or outbuilding in which the servant resided is unknown, considering the size of the house after the circa 1877 addition and the lack of

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evidence that other residential outbuildings existed near the main house, Fite's home probably exemplified a typical Middle Tennessee situation in which house servants resided within their employer's domicile. Although scientists, architects, and health conscious citizens exhibited concern for airborne toxins in residential design as early as the 1850s, popular books and magazines vigorously adopted the cause of healthful interior airspace after so many soldiers died of disease during the Civil War. Consequently most new homes and many remodeled ones built between 1876 and 1895 incorporated the central hall with open stairway, veranda, and large windows and doors across from each other as a means of fostering air exchange inside the home and a fresh air retreat just outside the door.²⁰ Fite's circa 1877 renovations reflect the newest trends in healthful living space.

After Fite sold the house to J. W. "Wint" Williams November 13, 1905, the new owner added the second story back bedroom and bathroom and the kitchen in its present location. In addition, he replaced the elaborate Victorian-era trim across the front porches and above the gabled ell bay window with the plain balustrade and unadorned entablature seen today.²¹ The present owners believe Williams painted the entire exterior to blend his frame additions with the pre-existing brick. At least two of the lawn ornaments, planter stands ornamented with a ship's anchor within a star, visually testify that the steamboat owner's occupational identity extended to his personal residence and represent the countrywide early twentieth century lawn and garden movement. Because his home was located so near the river, the toll bridge, the steamboat dock, and the downtown business area, Williams could conveniently tend to all his ventures while living in a house befitting such an entrepreneur. After Williams's death in 1911, his family continued to live in the house until its sale to L. A. Ligon in November 26, 1919.²²

Shortly after Ligon purchased the property, he enclosed the two story porches on the rear of the house, converting them to sleeping porches, and attached the breakfast room area and porch annex to the galley kitchen. By the end of the nineteenth century, tuberculosis had become such a concern that architects and popular magazines promoted screened in porches on single family residences as a healthful, preventive measure, providing fresh air, ventilation, and light. They were especially favored in the South, typically among wealthier families. Initially added to the south elevation of tuberculosis sanatoriums as a potential cure for the disease, sleeping porches were adapted for single family residences. Across the country, houses designed by architects incorporated open air areas, following the philosophy of the Arts and Crafts movement's sage, Gustav Stickley, who advocated homes that allowed people to live "close to Nature's ways" as a means of restoring the pioneer spirit and initiative often lost during industrialization of the late nineteenth century.²³ Stickley described the Craftsman approach: "In these days when the question of light and air is of so much importance in the planning of the home, the tendency is more and more toward the provision of ample room for as much open-air life as possible. . . . Because we believe that the healthiest and happiest life is that which maintains the closest relationship with out-of-doors, we have planned our houses with outdoor living rooms, dining rooms and sleeping rooms, and many windows to let in plenty of air and sunlight."²⁴ Generally considered part of that architectural movement about the turn of the century, sleeping porches were sometimes designed to be open-air and sometimes screened-in. Whether open or not, the porches reflected the owner's economic success, awareness of "modern" residential features, and concern for healthy lifestyles.²⁵ Several

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Craftsman designs popularized in their magazine, *The Craftsman*, included sleeping porches “as nothing is better for the average housed-up human being than sleeping out of doors under plenty of covers.”²⁶ Some plans specified screened-in first story areas as open-air dining rooms, and because the Fite-Williams-Ligon House’s first story screened-in north side porch annex joined the dining room, it may have been used as a summer eating area. Regardless of their use, the house’s sleeping porches represent a specific trend in residential design infrequently retained in Middle Tennessee extant properties and are an integral part of the historic significance of the house. Mrs. Ligon’s extensive flower plantings date to the 1920s and continue to bloom, enhancing the historic setting and bearing silent witness to the early twentieth century lawn and garden movement.

No other extant houses in Carthage have early twentieth century sleeping porches, although the oldest known brick house, Cullom Mansion (also known as Carthage Heights, NR 1/4/83) includes a two story rear addition, a “veranda . . . for slave access to any room.”²⁷ The Cullom Mansion, built in 1848, is a 2 ½ story brick, central hall house with Greek Revival styling. Cullom Mansion and the Fite-Williams-Ligon House were unusual for their antebellum construction era in the Upper Cumberland because they were brick in an area with abundant timber. In 1844, just a few years before they were built, Carthage boasted only five brick homes. They are thought to be the two oldest surviving homes in Carthage. Three other extant Carthage homes were built about the same time the Fite-Williams-Ligon House’s Italianate features were added. One of those, the Davis-Hull House (NR 1/4/83) built in 1889, displays the more popular Queen Anne characteristics. The Italianate elements on the Fite-Williams-Ligon House were generally used in commercial buildings and came into use in Smith County about 1880, thirty to forty years later than in the Northeast because railroads, the key method of dispersing new trends and prefabricated architectural elements, were built later. Italianate ornamentation on Upper Cumberland homes was typically less elaborate than in larger, more cosmopolitan areas. In an area and time where most houses were frame and Federal style, the Fite-Williams-Ligon House exemplifies a rare architectural style. Nevertheless, its evolution from a simple, single-pen dwelling into a more spacious and elegant residence for three well-to-do community leaders follows the growth and settlement pattern of most Tennessee towns. The Fite-Williams-Ligon house’s location within easy walking distance of the river and downtown business district and its south-facing front were predominant characteristics of antebellum residences in Smith County.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The boundaries of the nominated property encompass 3.96 acres and are represented by parcel number 25 on the accompanying Smith County tax maps numbered 53E and 53D. The nominated acreage retains the historic integrity of the site and includes the house, outbuildings and the historic setting.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Fite-Williams-Ligon House
Carthage, Smith County, Tennessee

Photographs by: Dr. Carroll Van West
Center for Historic Preservation, Middle Tennessee State University
Murfreesboro, TN 37132

Date: 5 June 2002

Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission
2941 Lebanon Road
Nashville, TN 37243

South (front) elevation
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South (front) elevation
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Wing section, south (front) elevation
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Upright gable section, south (front) elevation
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West elevation
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Northeast elevation
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Northwest elevation
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Southeast elevation
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West/North center elevation
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Southeast elevation
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Cellar, south center section
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Cellar, south west corner
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Parlor, facing south
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Parlor, facing north
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Parlor, facing (entry hall) east
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First story kitchen porch, facing northwest
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First story sleeping porch stairway to second story sleeping porch, facing south
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First story sleeping porch, facing south/southwest
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Stairway detail, from first story entry
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Stairway from second story
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Living room, facing east
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Living room, facing west
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Dining room, facing north
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Dining room, facing south
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Sitting room, facing north
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First story Powder Room, facing east
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Breakfast Room, facing north
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Kitchen, facing southeast
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Second story front doors
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Second story front porch
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Second story, West bedroom, facing north
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Second story, West bedroom, facing east/southeast
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Second story, Front bedroom, facing east
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Second story, Front bedroom, facing southwest
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Second story Bath, facing east
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Second story Sleeping Porch, facing north
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Second story Sleeping Porch, facing southwest
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Cistern, facing west
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Smokehouse/Shed, facing northwest
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Garage, facing west
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Lawn ornaments, facing west
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¹ Xi Beta Xi Chapter, *Cooking with Beta Sigma Phi, Vol. III* (Kearney, NE: Morris Press Cookbooks, 2002), 4.; Lisa Campbell-Ingram conversation with author, 5 June 2002, and photocopy of circa 1880 photograph of house, courtesy of Lisa and Wayne Ingram, notes and photograph copy in possession of Center for Historic Preservation, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN. The circa 1877 date is based in part on the photo which depicts Victorian era ornamentation above the bay window, on the column to roof brackets, and the second floor porch balustrade as well as the Fite family in the yard with a young adult black male servant. In 1860, Fite is shown alone in a household believed to be a different location; however, by the 1870 census, a sixteen-year-old black male, Peter Beasley, is a house servant in the Fite household. In 1880, a thirty-year-old black male, Doe Williams, is listed as the servant. Thus, the photograph was likely taken between 1870 and 1890. Because of the similarities to the Smith County Courthouse construction, the house expansion is believed to have been made shortly before or after the Courthouse (1876). The circa 1877 date is placed on the conservative side of the Courthouse completion.

² According to the present owner, the house was already painted when her great-grandparents purchased it in 1919. Because the circa 1880 photograph during Fite's ownership shows the house unpainted, the present owner believes the house was painted during Williams's ownership (1905-1919).

³ Date is based on conversation with Lisa Campbell Ingram. In addition, a more elaborate balustrade appears in a circa 1880 photograph taken during Fite's ownership; however, by the time the current owner's great-grandparents purchased the property in 1919, the columns and balustrade had been replaced with the present ones.

⁴ Smith County Courthouse Pictures, Smith County Page, <<http://www.rootsweb.com/~tnsmith/scenes/courthouse.htm>> (18 June 2002). John Fite Robertson, ed., *Memoirs of Colonel John A. Fite, 7th Tennessee Infantry, C.S.A., February 10, 1832-August 23, 1925* (Sarasota, Florida: privately printed, 1935), 142-143; Sue W. Maggart and Nina R. Sutton, ed., *The History of Smith County, Tennessee* (Dallas, Texas: Curtis Media Corporation, 1986), 13; Barbara Hume Church and Robert E. Dalton, "Smith County Courthouse, Smith County, Tennessee," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, January 1979; Joseph L. Herndon, "Architects in Tennessee until 1930: A Dictionary," M. S., Columbia University, New York, 1975. Since Colonel Fite was the general supervisor for the 1876-79 construction of the present Smith County Courthouse just a few blocks from the Fite residence, it is possible that the courthouse contractor collaborated with Fite on the gable front and east side additions to Fite's home.

⁵ "Bill of Complaint," entry #2918, Smith County Chancery Court Loose Records, RG 301, Smith County Library, Carthage, Tennessee.

⁶ Vyda Mae Jenkins, "Smith County Houses of Interest," filed with District Office, 31 August 1936, reproduced in *Smith County Historical and Genealogical Society Newsletter* 6, No. 1 (Winter 1994): 37.

⁷ Thomas E. Partlow, comp., *Smith County, Tennessee Deed Books AA-2, 1860-1876* (Lebanon, TN [?]; privately published, 1994), 103.

⁸ Obituary of J. W. Williams, "The Death Record," *Nashville Banner*, 11 February 1911.

⁹ Minutes, January 29, 1906, Smith County-Carthage City Hall Minutes, RG A-6160, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, TN.

¹⁰ Dan Pierce, "Good Roads Movement," in *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History & Culture*, ed. Carroll Van West (Nashville: Tennessee Historical Society, Rutledge Hill Press), 1998: 367.

¹¹ Smith County – Carthage City Ordinances May 1901 – May 1965, RG A-6162, pages 59-61, Tennessee State Library & Archives, Nashville, TN. According to an unidentified newspaper clipping in Sue W. Maggart, *Clippings from Smith County's*

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Newspapers (Carthage, TN: privately printed, 1997), 42, Williams's estate had \$45,000 bridge stock at the time of his estate sale. TN.

¹² Williams was president, Savage, vice president and Myer, secretary-treasurer. Sue W. Maggart and Nina R. Sutton, eds., *The History of Smith County, Tennessee* (Dallas, TX: Curtis Media Corp. and Smith County Homecoming '86 Heritage Committee, 1987), 24.

¹³ Byrd Douglas, *Steamboatin' on the Cumberland* (Nashville: Tennessee Book Company, 1961), 35.

¹⁴ Dave Dawley, "Riverboat Dave" Page, < <http://members.tripod.com/~Write4801/owners/r.html> > (7 June 2002).

¹⁵ Smith County, Chancery Court Loose Records, RG 301, #2918, and RG 245, #2870, Smith County Library, Carthage, TN

¹⁶ Ligon's prior residence on Main Street, where he resided during his terms as mayor, burned in the 1970s.

¹⁷ Although that transition occurred in 1922, Hale likely wrote the letter as part of his retirement farewell correspondence.

¹⁸ Margaret Ligon Westmoreland, "L.A. Ligon," in *The History of Smith County, Tennessee*, Sue W. Maggart and Nina Sutton, eds. (Dallas, Texas: Curtis Media Corporation and Smith County Homecoming '86 Heritage Committee, 1987), .570.

¹⁹ It is likely that the same suppliers and workmen built the courthouse and the Fite-Williams-Ligon House's circa 1877 additions. E. P. Turner of Carthage supplied the Courthouse plans, Henry C. Jackson of Murfreesboro was the contractor, and T. J. Shelton of Lebanon was the stonemason; however, their involvement with the Fite-Williams-Ligon addition is unproven.

²⁰ Gavin Townsend, "Airborne Toxins and the American House, 1865-1895" in *Winterthur Portfolio*, Vol. 24, No. 1 (Spring 1989): 29-42.

²¹ Per conversation with present owner, Lisa Ingram, 12 December 2002.

²² "Bill of Complaint," entry #2918, Smith County Chancery Court Loose Records, Record Group 301, Smith County Library, Carthage, Tennessee.

²³ Edward Carpenter, "The Simplification of Life," in *England's Ideal*, reproduced in Gustav Stickley, *Craftsman Homes: Architecture and Furnishings of the American Arts and Crafts Movement* (New York: Craftsman Publishing Company, 1909), Unabridged republication, (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1979), 1; Stickley, 195.

²⁴ Stickley, 97, 197.

²⁵ Abigail Meester, "Tuberculosis Infirmaries of the Public Works Administration and Racial Equality," <<http://www.faculty.virginia.edu/blueridgsanitorium/infirmiry.html>> (7 August 2002); Mary LeCron Foster Interview, "Finding the Themes: Family, Anthropology, Language Origins, Peace and Conflict," University of California source of Community Leaders Series, <http://sunsite.berkeley.edu.2020/dynaweb/teiproj/oh/unihist/fosterm/@Generic_BookTextView/2635> (7 August 2002); University of Toledo, "The Noble Craftsmen We Promote: The Arts and Crafts Movement in the American Midwest," <<http://www.cl.utoledo.edu/canaday/artsandcrafts/architecture.html>> (7 August 2002); Ray Stubblebine, "What to look for in your 'Craftsman Home Hunt,' Arts & Crafts Movement Resource Directory Page, Ragtime Resources Index, <http://www.ragtime.org/arch/rs/RS_Id.html> (7 August 2002); "History," Laurel Chamber of Commerce Page, <<http://www.laurelchamber.com/history.html>> (7 August 2002).

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²⁶ Stickley, 26.

²⁷ W. Calvin Dickinson, Michael E. Birdwell, and Homer D. Kemp, *Upper Cumberland Historic Architecture* (Franklin, TN: Hillsboro Press, Providence Publishing Corporation, 2002), 35.